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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/474,569	12/29/1999	ROLAND LAMER	70191/239	2393
7590 JOSEPH D KUBORN ANDRUS SCEALES STARKE & SAWALL 100 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE SUITE 1100 MILWAUKEE, WI 53202		EXAMINER TRAN, MYLINH		
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER 2179	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	02/26/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/474,569	LAMER, ROLAND
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Mylinh Tran	2179

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/13/06.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,4-10,13,14,18-23,27-32 and 35 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,4-10,13,14,18-23,27-32 and 35 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's amendment filed 11/13/06 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 1, 14, 23 and 32 have been amended. However, the limitation of the amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art of record, therefore, claims 1, 4-10, 13-14, 18-23, 27-32 and 35 are rejected under the new ground of rejection as set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4-10, 13-14, 18-23, 27-32 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wong et al. [US. 6,260,021].

As per claims 1, 14, 23 and 32, Wong teaches a computer implemented method and corresponding system for integrating patient data comprising the steps/means:

a display unit (e.g. 38 of fig. 1); a first application configured to display patient images for a patient on the display unit (col. 7, lines 42-51) and generate a set of patient context data for the patient (col. 7, line 59 - col. 8, line 14), wherein the first application is configured to retrieve patient image data from a picture archival and communication system (PACS) (column 7, lines 28-58), and

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further wherein the set of patient context data including patient and user information (column 3, lines 30-52, "Medical images and associated medical information, and indeed general patient data, can then be made uniformly available to user workstations" and "The system also includes a security object server, for authorizing user access to the image distribution system and to particular objects....);

a second application configured to retrieve a set of patient textual data from a radiology information system (RIS) (col. 7, line 59 - col. 8, line 14); and a workstation coupled to the display unit and configured to operate both the first application and the second application that reside on the workstation (col. 8, lines 15-30), the first application configured to send the set of patient context data to the second application and the second application configured to receive the set of patient context data and to display the set of patient textual data on the display unit based on the set of patient context data (col. 7, line 59 - col. 8, line 14), wherein the first application is configured to retrieve patent image data for a picture archival and communication system (column 3, lines 30-41 "The middleware software of the present invention which processes data and requests to existing PAC and RI systems into a common format and structure.

Medical images and associated medical information, and indeed general patient data, can then be made uniformly available to user workstations. A single workstation can access data from a diverse range of prior-art PAC and RI systems by running single client software....Further, existing PAC and RI

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systems can efficiently exchange data through the medium of this common format and structure."

Wong fail to clearly teach "the set of patient context data have to directly generate from PACS and directly send this context data to the RIS". However, Wong teaches the PAC system (26) and RI system (18) applications being in data communication with one another through a medical image server (12, figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine this teaching of directly generating from PACS and directly sending this context data to the RIS with the Wong's teaching. The motivation of the combination would have been to provide a better interface for those who might need.

As per claim 4, Wong teaches the system is used to display medical images with different resolutions (col. 10, lines 25-27); Wong, however, does not suggest the display monitor having a resolution of at least 90 dpi. This feature is taught by Applicant's admitted prior art (pages 1-2 of the specification). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a display monitor having a resolution of at least 90 dpi in Wong's system since it would have displayed medical images with a higher quality.

As per claims 5, 20 and 29, Wong teaches the second application is selected from the group consisting of a case sign out application, a report entry

application, an order detailing application, and an order viewer application (col. 11, lines 35-39).

As per claim 6, Wong further teaches comprising a second workstation coupled to the workstation, the second workstation configured to operate the second application (e.g. col. 7, lines 59-65).

As per claims 7 and 8, Wong teaches the second application is coupled to the first application via an object request broker and further comprising a bridge coupled between the second application and the object request broker, wherein the second application communicates via the component object model (COM) (col. 7, line 59 - col. 8, line 14 and col. 12, lines 59-62).

As per claims 9, 10, 21 and 30, Wong further teach. the first application generating the patient context data in response to user input at the input unit, wherein the input unit is selected from the group consisting of a mouse, a voice recognition system, a keystroke, a switch, and a light pen (col. 8, line 53 - col. 9, line 21).

As per claims 13, 22 and 31, Wong teaches the patient data includes patient examination information (col. 11, lines 36-41).

As per claims 18, 19, 27 and 28, Wong teaches the step of sending includes generating an event based on the patient context data and providing the event to the second application and further comprising converting the event from a first object model to a second object model and providing the converted event to the second application (col. 10, line 48 - col. 11, line 16).

As per claim 35, Wong further teaches a third application in data communication with the first application, the third application configured to receive the set of patient context data sent from the first application and to retrieve and display patient data for the patient based on the set of patient context data (col. 7, line 59 - col. 8, line 14 and col. 12, lines 59-62).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 05/18/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant has argued that Wong does not teach generating a set of patient context data with the first (PACS) application nor sending this context data to the second (RIS) application.

The Examiner disagrees for the following reasons:

- (a) Wong teaches the first and second PAC (26) and RI (18) applications being in data communication with one another through a medical image server (12, figure 1). Wong fail to clearly teach "the set of patient context data have to directly generate from PACS and directly send this context data to the RIS".

However, Wong teaches the PAC system (26) and RI system (18) applications being in data communication with one another through a medical image server (12, figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine this teaching of directly generating from PACS and directly sending this context data to the RIS with the Wong's teaching. The motivation of the combination would have been to provide a better interface for those who might need.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo, can be reached at 571-272-4847.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran

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WEILUN LO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER